

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Republican Meetings. Ex-Senator John S. Carlisle will address meetings as follows: Berkeley Springs, Friday afternoon, Sept. 23d. Martinsburg, Saturday night, Sept. 23d. Ex-Senator Willey will address the people of Mannington Saturday afternoon, September 30th. Ex-Governor William E. Stevenson will address the people of Weston on Friday afternoon, September 21st. Hon. D. F. Fugh will speak at Littleton, Friday afternoon, September 22d. At Gaston's Orchard, near Point Mills, Liberty district, Saturday afternoon, September 23d, at 1 o'clock. At Wheeling, Saturday night, September 23d. Hon. C. F. Scott and Capt. C. C. Cole at Middlebourne, Tyler county, Friday Sept. 22d at 1 P. M. Hon. C. F. Scott and Col. Benj. Wilson will hold a joint discussion at New Martinsville, Wetzel county, Oct. 5th. Gen. Nathan Goff, Jr., will speak at Charleston, Kanawha county, Saturday, September 23d. At Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Monday, September 25th. Hon. John A. Hutchinson will speak at Spencer, Boone county, Saturday, October 7th.

Paying Southern Claims. Everybody has heard of the fellow who made the bed with the hod carrier that the latter could not carry him up to the top of a certain building on his hod, and who, when he found the hod carrier was about to succeed, kicked and roared violently in the hod in order to prevent the accomplishment of the task, even at the risk of his own life.

This is not an inapt illustration of the national situation at this time, in respect to the payment of Southern claims. Mr. Schurz, who is not a "bloody shirt" waver, nor a sensationalist in any sense, made a strong point in his belated speech in regard to the very great danger that threatens the country at this time from these Southern claims. He cited several instances of bills that had already been introduced into Congress looking to the warning into life of the legions of claims for alleged damages done by the Union armies in the South. One of these bills (he read its full text) provided that claims for damages should be payable by the Secretary of War on the strength of the oath of the claimant, supported by the attestation of some credible next friend, who should profess himself well knowing to the facts set forth in the claim. Now suppose (said Mr. Schurz) that Tilden, if elected President, should appoint some Confederate brigadier as his Secretary of War. There is nothing unusual about such a supposition, for General Grant appointed Ackerman, of Georgia, an ex-rebel lawyer of note, as his Attorney General, and why should not Tilden choose an ex-rebel for a member of his cabinet, or several of them, for that matter, seeing how conspicuously they came into power under a Democratic House of Representatives last winter. No doubt the "solid South" would demand and receive more than one Cabinet appointment in Mr. Tilden's administration. This being the natural probability of the case, we may very well take for granted that a rebel general of some sort will be Secretary of War, and that it will be to the disadvantage of the country that the Southern claims will be referred for payment in case the bill Mr. Schurz read shall become a law.

This brings us to the application of the remark which we set out, about the man who made the bed with the hod carrier. The Democracy as an organization is largely composed of men who never believed that the debt of the United States incurred during the rebellion would be paid—who never wanted to see it paid—who have time after time since the war advocated a policy that would, if successful, make its payment impossible. The burden of every successive campaign has been to show (1) that the debt never could be paid, and (2) that it was not in reality being paid, and (3) that the bloated bondholders had already been paid more than they were entitled to. Those points have been pressed on every hustings throughout the land by Democratic orators. The point we make in regard to the man who pressed such points on the people is, that in their secret hearts they desired to see the debt repudiated, and very many of them would still rejoice to see it repudiated. There is no more certain way to bring about repudiation in this country than to listen upon the Government the payment of these Southern war claims. The people have paid under great burdens and have stood up to the Government, and every year they have seen the amount of the debt becoming less. They have also seen the public credit so far improved that a 4 per cent government bond can now be sold at par in gold. Had it not been for the discredit thrown upon the good faith of the people by so many prominent Democrats of the North who to-day are saving millions of money every year in the way of interest. But despite all the Democrats have done the debt is being gradually paid off, and the remainder of it is being refunded into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. All that is needed is to keep the Democracy under such restraint that they cannot indulge their mischievous prejudices. The Southern claims can never be fastened on the Government except by the success of the Democratic party throughout the country.

Southern claims now before Congress are the natural result of the Democratic success two years ago. If that party should carry the elections this fall the number of these claims would become as the sands of the sea shore for multitude. Congress would be deluged with them at the opening of the next session, and a lobby would be organized, including a regular guild of claim agents, such as this country, not

any other country, never saw. Well might every patriotic citizen hold his breath and stand aghast at the sight that would then be presented. As Mr. Schurz well said at Baltimore, the South is hungry for the payment of these claims, and they are not likely to be over-ruled by the way they get even with the North by the payment of them. The natural allies of the South are the Northern Democrats—the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle—who were the allies of the South during the war. These allies, like the man who made the bed with the hod-carrier, will run great risks to make good what they have always said and always felt about the national debt, that it could not and ought not to be paid. They would be willing, as they were during the war, to involve the country in a great catastrophe, if only they can overwhelm the Republican party by the general result. This is why we fear to see the Democracy achieve a great success in the elections this fall. If their success in 1874 could develop their instincts so decidedly as to lead what would be the election of Tilden did? As Schurz said the rush on Washington, in that event, from the South, for possession of the 80,000 offices of the Government, would be a movement such as mortal eyes never beheld before. The pressure for the payment of the claims already introduced would be fierce beyond our present ability to conceive. The "Solid South" would regard itself as once more in possession of the Government, and what is a Government that will not take care of those in possession of it? We have already published in the INTELLIGENCER specimens of the claims that have been introduced into Congress. We repeat some of them as follows:

"By Mr. Haralson, of Alabama.—A bill to pay the Medical College of Alabama \$100,000 for loss sustained by military occupancy.

"By Mr. Durham, of Kentucky.—A bill to pay Madison Female Academy \$10,325 for damage done said institution by Union troops.

"By Mr. Bright, of Tennessee.—A bill to pay the Methodist Church of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, \$10,000, said church having been used as a hospital for sick and wounded Union soldiers.

"By Mr. House, of Tennessee.—A bill to pay Mrs. Sarah A. Turner \$12,400 for damage done to property at her home in Rutherford county, Tennessee, by Union soldiers under military orders.

"By Mr. Bright, of Tennessee.—A bill to pay Thos. Hoard \$58,995 for supplies taken and used by the army of the United States from the farm of said Hoard (the battle-ground of Stone River), near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

"By Mr. House, of Tennessee.—A bill to pay Mrs. E. W. F. Chevis \$15,805, for property taken from her plantation by the army under command of Gen. N. P. Banks.

"A bill to pay Joseph C. Schaller, of Little Rock, \$3,254, for cattle and sheep taken from the farm of said Schaller by the army of the United States in the South. One of these bills (he read its full text) provided that claims for damages should be payable by the Secretary of War on the strength of the oath of the claimant, supported by the attestation of some credible next friend, who should profess himself well knowing to the facts set forth in the claim. Now suppose (said Mr. Schurz) that Tilden, if elected President, should appoint some Confederate brigadier as his Secretary of War. There is nothing unusual about such a supposition, for General Grant appointed Ackerman, of Georgia, an ex-rebel lawyer of note, as his Attorney General, and why should not Tilden choose an ex-rebel for a member of his cabinet, or several of them, for that matter, seeing how conspicuously they came into power under a Democratic House of Representatives last winter. No doubt the "solid South" would demand and receive more than one Cabinet appointment in Mr. Tilden's administration. This being the natural probability of the case, we may very well take for granted that a rebel general of some sort will be Secretary of War, and that it will be to the disadvantage of the country that the Southern claims will be referred for payment in case the bill Mr. Schurz read shall become a law.

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By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

A Talk With Sitting Bull and Other Noted Chiefs.

What the Indian is Willing to do and What He Wants.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 19. VIA ST. LOUIS, September 21.—The Commissioner succeeded to-day in bringing Red Cloud and his people to council. Among the chiefs present were Red Cloud, Red Bear, Red Leaf, Little Wolf, White Tail, Sitting Bull, Pretty Boy, Eagle Dog, Young Man, and others. The Commissioner attended the council which lasted two hours.

Red Cloud made the first speech. He said he and his people were willing to give up the Black Hills country, also to have his young men take a journey to see the country spoken of by the Commissioners in the Indian Territory, and if they report it a good country, he would be glad to consider it. He said they would consider it.

Quick Bear said that when the young men got back from that country the Indians would want to go to Washington with their agents, chiefs and interpreters, and he talked with the Great Father before giving his country up.

Sitting Bull said: I have got a judgment against the agent if he issue every ten days' promptly, it is all right, but if he don't I will go North.

Young Man, afraid of his horses said: Father, a great many things have been said about this country belonging to the Dakotas. I was brought up in this country to be a chief. The soldiers have no concern in this country. I have been here, and I have tried to fight, but I have been abused ever since the soldiers came here. I wish you, my friends, who have brains and hearts, to tell the Great Father what my opinion is and what I have said. I agree to the young men going on the journey, but we are young and we are not used to have food and blankets as long as we live. The Great Father has not lived up to his promise in the past.

American Horse said that the soldiers had no business here. If they wish to arrest, they should go to the country in wide, let them go arrest them. There are a great many bad men in the North, let the soldiers go arrest them. [Laughter on the part of the Indians.]

Here Red Cloud took Dr. Daniels, Maj. Howard and Joseph Bennett and sent them among the Indian chiefs and said he wanted them to do his business for him and go to the southern country with his young men. He also wanted F. C. Boucher, Antonio Jones, Bill Rowland, Hank Clifford, Todd Randall, Frank Solway and Meis Moran to go as interpreters.

Red Dog said the Indians were not willing to sign any paper until the young men got back from the southern country, and they had a chance to go to Washington and talk face to face with the Great Father.

Black Coal, a chief of the Arapahoes, said that his people had equal rights with the Sioux to the Black Hills country, and they would want their share of the money received for it. He was willing to go to look at the southern country. He replied to the Indians that the Great Father required them to sign a paper binding themselves to go to the Indian Territory. If they did not go they would get no more rations. He urged them to consent at once to the proposition and go to the Indian Territory.

Judge Gaylord, Solicitor of the Interior Department, followed to the same effect, urging prompt action on their part in order to secure rations in the future. While he was talking Sitting Bull, to the right of the speaker, rose and broke up the Council, saying there would be plenty more days to talk. Supplies were issued to the Indians for the night to-night, and it is thought another Council may be held to-morrow.

National Convention of Under-

New York, September 21.—The National Convention of Underwriters met this morning and immediately went into executive session. After the executive session a report was made upon the report of the Committee of Fifteen, which had been referred to a previous session. The first section, that the Board meet twice a year, was adopted.

The second section, that Board committees having their home offices in places where the executive or provisional committees are called upon to pass upon rates, be represented and have a vote, was adopted.

The third section, requiring all deviations from rates to be reported was adopted.

The fifth section, relative to establishing a Western Department, was referred to a special committee of five.

The sixth section is, that the system of bringing agents be abolished, was referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution that the Executive Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a committee of co-operation in the South was adopted.

The President, read a communication from Savannah relative to the yellow fever subscription taken up, resulting in \$121.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption \$10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1895, May and November, upon which interest had ceased on the 21st of December next. They are as follows: Coupon bonds—\$50, Nos. 651 to 718, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 8,001 to 12,400, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 15,001 to 19,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 3,701 to 5,750, both inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 2,301 to 2,100, both inclusive; \$10,000, Nos. 1,101 to 1,000, both inclusive; \$20,000, Nos. 501 to 500, both inclusive. Aggregate, \$10,000,000.

A Call for a Mass Convention.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Soldiers and Sailors National Reform Association have today issued a call for a grand mass Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors, in favor of reform in the national administration to be held in Albany, N. Y., Thursday, October 19, in honor of Tilden and Hendricks. The call is signed by the Executive Committee with Maj. General Hooker as President.

Convention of the Boys in Blue—Resolutions, Letters, Speeches, etc.—Grand Torchlight Procession.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon with Governor Noyes in the Chair.

The Committee on Organization reported one member for each Executive Committee and one Vice President for each State.

Then came the report of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted by Gen. Hurlbut, which were adopted and which are as follows:

WHEREAS The soldiers and sailors of the United States took arms to defend the integrity of the Union to maintain the supremacy of the law and the solidity of a common country; and

WHEREAS These results of the great war, crystallized in constitutional amendments which have been secured by the blood of our people as full payment and satisfaction for the lives lost and the treasure expended in the struggle; and

WHEREAS The cowardly foes that struck at the back of the organized nation have now leagued themselves in perfect harmony with the rebel element by their fraud and treachery to deny the fruits of our victory, to deny in practice the equal rights of man, and to obtain, by fraud what they failed to secure by force of arms; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, in Convention assembled, that this American Nation is the creature of God and the people; that it is worth all the sacrifices we have made or can make, and that its value can only be measured by what the people are ready to give for it.

Resolved, That the destiny of this country for God is committed to the Republican party, an organization of freedom, to perfect and secure for all time the absolute protection of our labors and our suffrage.

Resolved, That the Democratic organization headed by Tilden and Hendricks is a bad and base representative of the American people; that it is unsound on the cardinal question of life or death to the Republic; it is the same party which in 1864, by its platform, denounced and denied the success of the war; that it has no sympathy with the men who have labored against it and sought to demoralize the nation in the hour of its supreme trial.

Resolved, That industry and free government go hand in hand; that property comes not alone, but as the child of Republic; that industry and property upon Republican success; and that justice to all men is the condition precedent to public or private welfare.

Resolved, That good government can only be obtained by obedience to law, and the denial of political rights to the freemen of the South is a step backward, and tends to anarchy.

Resolved, That the hope of the industry of the nation, prostrated by the factious proceedings of the Democratic House of Representatives and the bare apprehension of the upstart empire of the South, is the rebellion, depends upon the success of the Republican party, which alone can restore confidence to capital and assure to labor constant employment and fair remuneration for honest work.

Resolved, That R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler, by their high personal character, their distinguished public services, their unflinching devotion to human liberty and equal rights, are fit leaders of the great party which saved the nation, and which is destined to preserve it, and we pledge them our full, open and manly support.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Largest Attendance Yet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The attendance to-day exceeds that of any previous day in the history of the Centennial Exposition. Over one hundred thousand admissions were reported up to 1 o'clock. President Grant is present, and at 1 o'clock he dined at the British headquarters.

ODD FELLOWS DAY.

Yesterday being Odd Fellows Day at the Centennial Exposition it showed the largest return of attendance that any day had yet seen. Up to the closing hour of the day the attendance was 100,501 and the total attendance footed up 114,120. These figures surpassed the utmost that had been predicted for any one day's admission. To-day, however, surpasses yesterday.

It is New York day, and the fair is again attracting a large and densely packed throng of New Yorkers. Not only was the capacity of railroad transportation taxed to its utmost extent, but the transportation to the grounds, for the first time since the opening of the Exposition, was almost impossible. Every train, every street car, and every wagon and hack were crowded with passengers, and still crowds of people walked to the grounds.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the cash admissions amounted to 111,588, thus making the attendance the first day of today greater than any one day heretofore. There will be no formal ceremonies at the grounds, the only approach to formality being Governor Tilden's reception at the New York State building this afternoon.

FIRE RECORD.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—The Evening News of Louisville, Ky., special which says: "A very destructive fire occurred here last night in the Court House which was burned; the fire extended across the street and consumed several business houses located opposite the Court House. No estimate of the loss was yet made, but it is considered quite serious."

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 21.—A large and destructive fire occurred at Georgetown, twelve miles from here, at an early hour this morning. The court house, the market house, the fire house, the town hall, the school house, the home of New York, North American, Farmers and Drovers, and Phoenix of New York. The steam fire department of Lexington was sent for, and arrived in time to assist in putting out the fire.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nominated to Congress.—The Democratic of the Second Congressional District have nominated G. J. Carpenter, Speaker of the assembly of last session, for Congress.

Louisville, September 21.—Congressman J. S. C. Blackburn, of the Ashland District, addressed a large mass meeting in this city to-day in the interest of Tilden and Hendricks.

Lynch for His Threats.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Alfred Rodman, of Brownstown, Ind., was lynched on Thursday morning while he had threatened to kill several persons, and having already been guilty of murder was lynched with a rope. No further information is known other than the facts stated.

Crook and Sheridan in Council.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Gen. Crook has arrived at Fort Laramie and is now in council with Gen. Sheridan, who has been waiting for him at that point since Saturday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs in the East.

St. Paul, September 21.—The Pioneer Press has a special from Adela, Watouan county, Minn., announcing the capture of four of the Northfield robbers. The four captured are those lost track of in the timber around Makota, two of whom are supposed to be the noted Younger brothers. The dispatch says the four captured robbers went to the house of a man about seven miles north of here, bought some bread and butter and started west on foot. The news was sent in as fast as a horse could travel. Forty of fifty men were after them as soon as they could get horses and arms. They discovered them about eight miles north of here. They then had them out on the prairie and opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, but were killed toward the river, and at last got there and hid in the bushes. By this time our men were all together and surrounded the bush the robbers were in. The firing became general, our men advancing all the time. At last the robbers saw there was no use and gave up. One was killed, and the other three were wounded. One was only a wound in the arm, one that is supposed to be Cole Younger is wounded badly in the head, and the other is wounded in the jaw and shoulder. It is thought that one, and perhaps two, will die of their wounds. One of them has a wound in his arm, and it is supposed to be one of those wounded at Northfield. Capt. Murphy was wounded in the side and Gen. Bradford's arm was scratched, but they are both only slight wounds.

The Pioneer Press special from Sioux City says the two robbers who were chased into Dakota were overtaken by a citizens posse six miles above Yankton, to-day. The robbers when sighted turned and fired, wounding one of the pursuers' horses, and then took to the woods and were again lost sight of. The hunt is being continued, and it is thought they will only end in running the bandits down.

Gov. Pillsbury has telegraphed to the local officers at Adela to once send to this city the wounded robbers and the body of the dead one, and they will be here to-morrow.

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

The wounded robbers have confessed to the sheriff that they were charged that they were the Younger brothers, but refuse to give the name of their dead comrade.

The South Carolina Trouble.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Attorney General delayed his departure for Ohio to give audience to Gov. Chamberlain, U. S. Senator Patterson and other members of the South Carolina delegation on the condition of affairs there. The appeal is made to the government for troops sufficient to suppress any outbreak that might occur, and representations have been made that those already in South Carolina would not be enough for that purpose.

A letter has been received by the President and referred to the Attorney General, in which the writer insists that there are grave fears of serious troubles at Edgefield. The Attorney General gives the matter the consideration it deserves, and will be done for the preservation of the public peace.

The case of Wm. McKee, which has been before Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, who reported unfavorably, is still the subject of argument before the Attorney General. It was merely reported to the counsel for McKee to present statements they say are in their possession and upon which they expect favorable consideration.

Important Railroad Decision.

St. Louis, September 21.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day Judge Dillon decided a case of much interest to railroad men. The case was Henry E. Ecken v. the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. to recover the interest on coupons attached to \$37,000 dollars in bonds issued by the St. Louis Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R. Co., the latter company having issued the road to the former for rent, the latter and said interest was to be paid as a rental of the road. This lease was made with the consent of the stockholders of the St. Louis Council Bluffs & Omaha R. R. Co. but the stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. Co. had not assented to it until 1875, when they voted it. Now, although the company had made three semi-annual payments of interest on the bonds without any objection from any of the stockholders, Judge Dillon held that notwithstanding the fact that the coupons were issued by the company and that the road was leased to the former and made three payments of interest on the coupons, the lease was valid, and judgment was entered for plaintiff.

The Safe Burglary Trial.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—In the safe burglary trial to-day Col. Wm. W. W. was examined by Judge Fullerton. The testimony did not differ much from that given yesterday.

E. C. Bantfield, formerly Solicitor of the Treasury, testified as to the intimate relations between Babcock, Harrington and Whitely, and said that one occasion in the spring of 1874, he telegraphed Whitely in New York to come to Washington, as Babcock wished to see him. Whitely came and had an interview with Babcock and Harrington.

J. C. Nettleship was the next witness, and said that the safe was opened in his case. He testified at great length, and gave the history of how he arranged the safe burglary under instructions from Whitely. Among other things, he said that two men were detailed to ascertain if possible, where the safe was, and he obtained information about the District officers, and report to Babcock's assistant.

The Riot in Aiken County, Ga.

ATLANTA, September 21.—There is nothing new from the riot in Aiken County, South Carolina. The rioters are on the ground. Armed bodies of blacks and whites are reported to have dispersed the rioters. There is no truth in the report that a train from Savannah was stopped by a body of armed negroes. In consequence of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever at Charleston the authorities of Augusta have established quarantine regulations against passengers from there. The quarantine went into effect to-day.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—The armed negroes in Aiken county have dispersed the coming of a large organized force of whites and the apprehension of serious fighting, and are quiet for the present, but several attacks by negroes upon isolated population and houses are reported and great uneasiness prevails throughout the county.

Lynch for His Threats.

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Mountain Meadow Lee.

SAINT LAKE, September 21.—In the Beaver court to-day Mr. Bishop asked for a delay of ten days before sentence was passed on Lee, to give him time to file papers for an appeal. Lee is sad and threatening at times. There is a rumor that he intends to expose more than is already known.

Senator Booth.

EVANSTON, September 21.—Senator Booth addressed the Republicans at the Wigwam to-night. There was a grand turnout of Republican clubs.

Obituary.

NEW JERSEY, September 21.—William K. Kitchen, President of Park Bank, died this morning.

CHAS. E. DWIGHT.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of all ores, minerals, waters, etc., etc. at low rates. Office at No. 24th and Chestnut streets. L. A. D. OIL.

Two barrels of oil and a barrel of extra winter kerosene. Just received by L. A. D. OIL.

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